

# Caledonian Mercury

No. 9703

EDINBURGH,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15. 1783

**MR WALLACE, Professor of Scots Law** in the University of Edinburgh, will begin his course of Lectures on Thursday the 20th of November instant.

## PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

**WALTER ROSS, Writer to the Signet,** opens his Clerk for the ensuing season, in the Great Room above the Dean of Guild Court, upon Tuesday the 25th current, at one o'clock after noon.

JUST NOW ARRIVED,

**A CARGO OF FINE APPLES,** various kinds, for the table or baking: To be sold in a loft, foot of Quality Street, Leith.

By THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH.

**WHEREAS,** on the night betwixt Tuesday and Wednesday last, certain wicked persons, to the number of four or more, did break open the door of the City's Impost on Wines, &c. and did take out of the same, a quantity of wine, and did afterwards, in a cruel manner, to the confusion of their blood, and imminent danger of their lives, endeavour to TEN GUINEAS is hereby offered for discovering any one or other of the forefaid persons.

One of them wore a white coat, with white metal buttons, of the middling form; another a blue coat and vest, and had a leather apron wrapped around his waist; and other two wore dark-coloured clothes.

The Informer's name will be carefully concealed, if desired; and any communication may be made to William Spott Procurator Fiscal, or in any other way as is agreeable.

The Magistrates hope, that every good citizen, and well-disposed person, who can recollect or reveal any thing that may lead to a discovery of this wanton outrage on the public streets, will transmit or give notice thereof at the Council Chamber; so as the Magistrates may examine themselves to deter others from committing the like barbarous crimes.

WILLIAM SPOTT, Fiscal.

## Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Office.

THE Annual Premiums and King's Duty upon Insurances in this Office, due at the present term of Martinmas, are desired to be paid immediately, as by neglecting the same fifteen days after the term of the benefit of the policy expires.

Persons insured will please therefore call at the office, where receipts are granted for old premiums, and policies issued for new insurances.

N.B. The passage to the office from the Parliament-cloze, being presently shut up, the entry from the High Street is by Bess Wynd, opposite the Tolbooth.

November 12. 1783.

## PATENT PISTOLS, SPURS, and SNUFFERS

**PETER FORRESTER, and COMPANY** most respectfully beg leave to acquaint their friends and customers, that one of the pistols has just returned from London, Birmingham, &c. in which they have been for a considerable time, and has bestowed the utmost care and attention in choosing out and purchasing from the best makers, a most ready money price; a Very Large, Complete, and Elegant assortment of Jewellery and Hardware, the particulars whereof being too numerous for an advertisement, they can only mention the following, which they can with great justice and propriety recommend as articles of the very best qualities, and far cheaper than goods of the kind have ever been sold in this country.

To Kitchens and Coffee Pots, plain, brown, and with plated mounting.

Plated Tea Kitchens, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, &c.

Plated Table, Chamber, and Bracket Candlesticks.

Plated Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, Waiters, &c.

Plated and Inlaid Tea and Coffee Pots.

Set of very capital double-barreled Guns.

A great variety of single-barreled ditto.

Ditto of Swords, Hangers, &c. with belts and hooks, all kinds.

Ditto of Single and double-barreled Pistols.

A complete assortment of the most elegant patterns of Silver Shoe Buckles.

Ditto of Set Shoe, Knee, and Stock Buckles, plain, and with gold designs.

A large and most elegant assortment of fashionable Plated Buckles, consisting of many hundred dozens, all different patterns.

Gold Watches, plain, engraved and enameled, capped and jeweled, horizontal and with seconds.

Gold, Gilt, Tortoise-shell, and Shagreen ditto, with a vast variety of Gold, Steel, Gilt, Leather, and Silk Chains; as also of Gold and Gilt Seals, Hooks, Keys, Trinkets, &c.

Plated and Silver Knives and Forks, Carvers and Tea-knives; with silver-plated green and white Ivory, Ebony, Horn, Cocoa, Barrwood, Hartshorn, and Bone Handles; a large assortment, from 5 s. to 5 guineas per dozen.

Knives for Knives, Forks, and Spoons, of Mahogany, Paper, Shagreen, &c.

Umbrellas of all kinds, from 9 s. 6 d. to 35 s. each.

Baskets and Memorandum-books of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Morocco, Silk, Tamboor, and other Covers.

A complete assortment of Ring and Breast-pins of the different sizes and patterns that are just now universally worn in London, with and without hair-pieces, paintings, &c.

They beg leave also to recommend the new-invented Patent Pistols, Snuffers, and Spurs, that are so universally approved of as the most useful and curious that have ever appeared.

The highest prices are given for Gold and Silver Lace, &c. Silver Plate, and all kinds of Jewellery Work made and repaired.

## CANONGATE POOR FUNDS.

**CANONGATE CHARITY WORK-HOUSE,** 2d October 1783.

A General Meeting of the Managers of the Poor of Canongate, called this day, to consider the present state of their funds, it appeared, that, in supporting the Charity Work-house, and paying out-pensioners, they have already contracted a debt of 100 l.; and that, in the course of this quarter, the sum of 100 l. more will be incurred, from which they have no prospect of being relieved by the ordinary revenues of the poor.

Therefore they resolved, That as this is a business of great importance to the public, in which the heritors and inhabitants of the parish are materially concerned, they should be called to meet in the church of Canongate on Monday the 17th November next, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider and determine some method by which the deficiency of the funds may be supplied, and in future prevented.

And they appoint public notice to be given of this, by reading the above minute from the precursor's desk on Sunday the 2d of November, and inserting it in the Edinburgh newspapers, thereby desiring all concerned to attend.

Extracted by JOHN RITCHIE, Clk.

At LONDON—For LEITH,

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE, MASTER,

Lying at the Birth at Horse's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, deliverable at Leith, and fails the 22d November, to be depended on.

## NEW HABERDASHERY GOODS, &c.

**WILLIAM ALLAN HABERDASHER & LINEN DRAVER,** PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

**MOST** respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public, that he has just returned from London, where, with the utmost care, he has purchased a large, new, fashionable, and most elegant assortment of HABERDASHERY GOODS; and which he flatters himself will be worth the attention of the Ladies, he being determined to sell every article on the very lowest terms; a few of which are the following, viz.

Great variety of new Printed Cottons.

Some very elegant 3-4ths Printed Calicoes.

New Queen's Stuff for drudge gowns.

6-4ths Tamboor'd Muslin Aprons.

7-4ths ditto on Book Mullins.

Book Mullin, 2 yards wide, very fine.

A large assortment of Mullins, all breadths and prices.

Marbled Bed-covers and Counterpanes.

Curious collection of white and coloured Fancy Feathers.

Decorated and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs.

Some pieces uncommonly fine ditto.

N. B. Having attended some bankrupt sales when in London, he has bought several pieces of Black Alamoses and Mullinets, which he can sell great bargains off. There is also selling off, at a considerably reduced price, a parcel of last year's Printed Cottons.

All kinds of Millinery Work continue, as usual, to be made in the newest taste, and on the very shortest notice.

Manchester Quiltings, with and without borders.

Black Lining and Armaments.

Neat assortment of Black Alamoses, half all, 3/4ths, and yard wide.

Corded and Figured Dimities.

Bombazens and Norwich Crapes.

Neat choice of Mullinets.

Black and coloured Mancoes and Durans.

Plain and figured Sattins, all colours and prices.

Coloured Perlians and Sarcenets.

Quilted Durant, Persian, and Sarcenet Petticoats.

Printed borders in fairs and yards.

Great variety of Thread Edgings and Laces.

Scotch and Irish Linens, all prices.

Long Lawns and Cambrics.

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## FORGERY.

**WHEREAS** some Forged NOTES, in imitation of the Twenty Shilling Notes, dated 2d May 1781, of the ABERDEEN BANKING COMPANY, have appeared within these few days, the Public will please be informed, that there are many discrepancies betwixt these and the real Notes; but it is only necessary to prevent the Public from being imposed upon to mention the following, viz.

1st. That there is no Water Mark in the paper of the Forged Notes.

2d. That the Seal is wanting. And,

3dly. That the Subscriptions, Creditor's Name, and Figures, are imperfectly imitated in them, that they will be easily distinguished from the real Notes.

The Aberdeen Banking Company hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, to any person or persons who shall give information against the offender or offenders, so that they may be brought to justice, and convicted; to be paid by the Company's Cashier, upon conviction of one or more of the offenders.

This day is published.

In one large Volume Octavo, price 6 s. in boards.

## THE NEW ANNUAL REGISTER, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature for the year 1783, Vol. III.

The British and Foreign History, the principal occurrences, and the public papers, are continued with the same impartiality, attention, and diligence, which have already obtained so general an approbation. The miscellaneous part, which is divided into a variety of important articles, contains many of the choicest extracts from the most valuable productions of the year. The account of the domestic and foreign literature of 1783 is carried on upon the new and improved plan begun in the first volume;—and to the whole is prefixed, by way of introduction, a concise view of the state of Knowledge, Taste, and Learning, in Great Britain, from the earliest times to the Norman Conquest.

Printed for G. Robinson, London; J. Balfour, W. Gordon, J. Bell, J. Dickson, C. Elliot, and J. Donaldson, Edinburgh.

Of whom also may be had,

The First and Second Volumes for the years 1780 and 1781.

LIKEWISE,

1. A New Edition, being the eighth, in one very large volume 8vo, price 7 s. 6 d. bound, of Guthrie's New Geographical and Commercial Grammar. With a Correct Set of Maps, by M. Kitchen; the Astronomical part by James Ferguson, F. R. S.

2. Dr Stuart's History of Scotland, from the establishment of the Reformation till the death of Queen Mary. To which is annexed, Observations concerning the Public Law and Constitution of Scotland; with a very fine Engraving of Queen Mary, by Sherwin. The second edition, in two vols 8vo. Price 12 s. 6 d. in boards, or 14 s. bound.

3. New Editions of the Ancient and Modern Universal History, either of which may be had separately.

3. The Theatre of Education, by Madam Genlis, 3 vols 8vo, price 7 s. 6 d. in boards.

6. Junius's Letters complete, with Dedication, Preface, Notes, Index, &c. only 3 s. in boards.

Copper-Smith, Brazier, and Cast-Carron Goods.

**CHARLES CRAWFORD**, Son of the late Maurice Crawford, Copper-Smith and Brazier, first fore stair, fourth side, Head of the Canongate, takes the opportunity of informing the Customers of his Father and the Public, that he there carries on the Copper-Smith, and Brazier business, in all its branches; and has at present an elegant assortment of Brazier-Work. Also a neat and complete assortment of CAST ANNEALED CARRON GOODS, tinned in the best manner.

N. B. Communications punctually answered.

Edinburgh, 15th November 1783.

## THE Proprietors of the two Diligences between Edinburgh and Aberdeen, beg leave to present their thankful acknowledgments to the Public for past favours, and are sorry, that by the great increase of duty on the carriages, (amounting to no less than 36 s.) annually to the Excise and Stamp offices) they are under the disagreeable necessity of giving over a conveyance so beneficial and convenient to merchants, traders, and the public in general; and to avoid mistakes, thought proper to inform all concerned, that the above Diligences to Aberdeen by way of Forfar, Brechin, &c. and by way of Dundee, Montrose, &c. are to be discontinued after Saturday the 22d instant.

## DANCING TAUGHT.

**ALEXANDER MINTOSH** begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has opened School in Carberry's cloze, Edinburgh. He teaches the Minuet de la Cour, with the Rondeau usually after it in France; a variety of the newest steps for Reels, Country-dances, Cotillions, Strathspey Reels, and all the other dances now in vogue. Ladies and Gentlemen may (if they please) be taught privately at their own lodgings, in Leith, or any other place within a few miles of this city.

Cards may be addressed to him at Mr Bremner's music-shop, High Street, Edinburgh.

N. B. His Cotillions, Rondeau, and Strathspey Reels, are sold in all the music-shops in Scotland.

## Meeting of Feuers of the Extended Royalty of EDINBURGH.

**THE** General Half-yearly Meeting of the FEUERS of the Extended Royalty of Edinburgh for November, is to be held in Prince's Street Coffeehouse, upon Monday first the 17th current, at one o'clock after noon. It is entreated, that they may give punctual attendance.

## AMERICA.

**A PERSON** going out to settle at Halifax in Nova Scotia, in the spring, as factor and agent for mercantile houses in Scotland, proposes to receive consignments of all sorts of goods, to dispose of them to the best advantage, and to make returns with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

In order to accommodate those wishing to make trial of that profitable channel, he will take out with him any kind of goods, in parcels, from Five Pounds value to any amount; and they will please apply as soon as possible, by letter, (post paid) to Mr W. P. Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, explaining their intentions, the nature and quantity they propose sending; and they will be immediately answered by the person himself, with every satisfaction in point of safety, &c.

Almost every kind of Scots and English manufacture is in request there, and sells to the greatest advantage.

No anonymous applications attended to.

## TO BE SOLD.

**THE** Lands and Barony of BARNTON and KING'S CRAMMOND, in the county of Mid Lothian, containing about 600 acres, on which there is a Capital Mansion-house, with Offices, Gardens, and Pleasure-grounds laid out with taste.

The situation is most desirable, four miles from Edinburgh, in a rich, populous, well-cultivated country, commanding an extensive prospect of the sea and firth of Forth, with many islands and much shipping; also, of the towns and villages, and noblemen and gentlemen's seats along the coast of Lothian, and on the opposite coast of Fife; altogether forming a most beautiful and a variegated landscape.

The house and offices are large, commodious, and in complete repair, fit for the immediate reception of any nobleman or gentleman's family.

One of the largest islands in the Frith, with the oyster scalps and fisheries around it, belongs to the estate.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

**THE** Creditors of JOHN WOOD, late merchant in Borrowstounness, are hereby desired to send exact notes of their debts, as they stood when he failed, with oaths of verity thereon, to Messrs Andrew Miln and James Smith merchants, or to James Drummond shipmaster, all in Borrowstounness, trustees for the management of his subjects, on or before the first of May 1784, so that a division of the funds may be then made, and that none of the creditors may be disappointed.

Not to be repeated.



Westminster, November 11, 1783.

THIS day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal robes, seated on the Throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform you that Definitive Treaties of Peace have been concluded with the Courts of France and Spain; and with the United States of America. Preliminary Articles have been also ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered these several Treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that I have no cause to doubt but that all those powers agree with me in my sincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will sufficiently explain my reasons for calling you together after so short a recess. Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East-India Company will require the utmost exertions of your wisdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our India possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those provinces.

The season of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and so expensive a war. The security and increase of the revenue, in the manner least burthensome to my subjects, will be among your first objects. In many essential parts it has suffered; dangerous frauds have prevailed; and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to enquire into its true causes. In any instances in which the powers of Government may not be equal to its utmost care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wisdom of my Parliament will provide such remedies as may be found wanting for the accomplishment of purposes in which the material interests of this nation are so deeply concerned.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the estimates of the expences for the year to be laid before you. From those you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit: And you will participate with me in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects.

At the end of a war some part of its weight must inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthens of my people: But I rely on that fortitude, which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing those which the present exigencies require, and which are so necessary for the full support of the national credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

your situation is new: your counsels will give permanence to whatever has been recommended by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper and moderation, which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce, and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honour of my Crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people.

Whitehall, Nov. 11.

The King has been pleased to promote the Rev. Richard Kaye, Doctor of Laws, Sub-Almoner and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, to the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, void by the death of the Rev. Doctor Richard Calt, late Dean thereof; and also to the residentiary's place, in the said Cathedral Church, which was in the possession of the said late Dean.

The King has been pleased to appoint George Payne, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul General in all the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco.

London, November 10.

On Saturday last Robert Peckham, Esq; Lord Mayor Elect for the year ensuing, was sworn at Guildhall; when the chair and other ensigns of Mayoralty were surrendered to him in the accustomed manner.

This day the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in their stater gowns, went in their coaches to the water-side, the sword and mace being carried before them, and the city officers attending; and from thence proceeded in the city barge, attended by the several companies in their respective barges, adorned with streamers and pendants, to Westminster; and having walked round the Hall, and solemnly saluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer bar, and the new Lord Mayor did there take the oaths appointed; and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper Courts, returned by water to Black Fryars, and from thence in coaches with the usual solemnity to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided; at which were present some of the Great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, the Judges, several of the foreign Ministers, and many other persons of quality and distinction.

ERRATUM. In the introduction to the address to his Majesty from the freeholders of the county of Inverness, inserted in last Saturday's Gazette, which should have been printed as follows:

Whitehall, Nov. 8.

The following address from the freeholders of the county of Inverness, has been presented to the King by the Honourable Archibald Fraser, representative in Parliament for the said county, being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber in waiting: Which address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously:

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Nov. 11.

The Little William (a schooner) Captain Smith, from Stade, for London, is arrived at Newcastle, after being obliged to put into Norway to repair.

Yarmouth, 9. This morning was brought into this Road, by the Hunter cutter, the Neptunia, Noleken, from Saxtun, bound to Bourdeaux, with staves, having bluck on the Lemon and Ower, and lost her rudder, and being very leaky, must come in here to repair. Wind, N. W. to N. E.

From the London Papers, Nov. 11.

L O N D O N.

The last letters from Venice mention, that a shock of an

earthquake had lately happened at Catara, belonging to that republic; by which part of the island was overthrown.

A correspondent says, that the reason the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons did not prevent Mr Grattan and Mr Flood from uttering their terrible invectives against each other, was owing to the sense of the House, who wished to know all they had to say on that head. Perhaps they believed not a little these Right Hon. Members said of one another—perhaps they believed every title.

There is great reason to think Mr Rigby will very soon come into administration, which will be immediately followed by a junction of all the Bedford party; an event that will make ministry impregnable.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 11.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

"This day, at a little before one o'clock, Lord Mansfield (as Speaker) went to the House of Peers, and prayers having been read, the House adjourned to robe. At a quarter before two, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came down in state, Lord Southampton, Lord Loughborough, and other attendants, accompanying him in two coaches. As soon as his Royal Highness was robed, he was conducted into the House in the following order:

Garter King at Arms, Usher of the Black Rod, Lord High Chamberlain, President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward of the Household; then his Royal Highness, supported by the Duke of Cumberland and the Duke of Richmond: As soon as they approached the woolstack, the Prince delivered his patent to the Speaker, who returning it, the same was read by the Clerk, as also his Royal Highness's Writ of Summons: this being done, they proceeded in the same order to the Chair of State, in which his Royal Highness was placed: The Coronet was carried on a cushion by Lord Lewisham. The ceremony being now closed, the House was again adjourned during pleasure.

"At about a quarter before three, his Majesty came in the usual state, and being seated on the throne, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales again took his seat in the chair of state on the right hand of his Majesty. Lord Southampton and Lord Lewisham supporting the throne, and other proper officers standing near the chair. The Speaker of the House of Commons, with the Usher of the Black Rod, and a great number of members being come to the bar, his Majesty delivered a most gracious Speech.

"His Majesty's Speech having been read over by the Speaker and Clerk, Earl Seaford stood up, and after a pretty long speech, which was not distinctly heard, his Lordship moved for an address, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech.

"He was seconded by Lord Hampden, who for the first time had taken his seat after his father's death. In the course of his speech, his Lordship threw out several pointed sarcasms against the conduct of the late ministry, particularly with respect to the peace.

"This drew up Earl Temple, who treated the present ministry with very great severity. They were of opposite principles, and gave up their principles, or acted contrary to them, for the sake of coalition. He could not trust people who had no fixed principles, or who could give them up when occasion required. He said, they had unhinged the constitution. Instead of being chosen by the sovereign, they had obtruded themselves upon Majesty. In short, they were a set of men in whom he could place no confidence. With regard to the Speech, it was uncandid and imperfect. The Definitive Treaty with France and Spain was not concluded advantageously for Britain. The Definitive Treaty with America contained nothing more than the Preliminary Articles. No Definitive Treaty was concluded with Holland; nor was any notice taken of the commercial treaty with America, which was at last broke off, after having been several months under negotiation. The state of public credit was truly alarming. Stocks were as low, now we had got peace, as in the middle of the war, when we were threatened with an invasion. Something should have been said in the Speech in order to remove the just fears of the nation. There was another topic of which no mention was made, and of which he would touch very gently, being with respect to himself particularly delicate, he meant the affairs of Ireland, with respect to which the Speech was totally silent. It should at least have taken notice of the address of the Parliament of that kingdom, wherein they express the utmost loyalty and respect to the Sovereign. This could have had no bad effect, and would have been paying them a just compliment for their professed loyalty and attachment. He did not, he said, throw out anything he had said from disappointed ambition, but from a sincere regard for the welfare of his country. He did not even mean to move for an amendment to the address. He only wished to express his sentiments with respect to several points, which he had not an opportunity of doing formerly, being necessarily absent in another kingdom.

"The address was agreed to nem. con.

"An address on account of the birth of a Princess, was afterwards moved for by Lord Powis, seconded by Lord Delaware, and agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"This day, the House of Commons met, in pursuance of the late Royal prorogation, for the purpose of opening the session, and the dispatch of public business, when the Speaker, and about four hundred members having attended in consequence, at half past two o'clock, Sir Francis Molyneux, Usher of the Black Rod, delivered the Royal message from his Majesty, then seated on the Throne in the House of Lords, that his faithful Commons would give their attendance. The Speaker, attended by a great number of the members, accordingly proceeded, with the proper officers, to the Upper House, from which they returned in less than half an hour, when the Speaker read the Speech his Majesty had been pleased to deliver from the Throne.

"Lord Offley immediately rose, and apologized for the sensations he felt in having undertaken the task he was about, unacquainted as he was to public speaking—a business he could never have ventured upon, but for the high opinion he had of the Speech that had been read, and the assurance he had in his own mind, that no opposition could possibly be given to the vote of thanks he was about moving to his Majesty for his gracious Speech, and the promise of support his faithful Commons were equally bound and willing to render his government. It was a thorough conviction of this that had induced him to rise on the

occasion; and though it certainly was unnecessary for him to say a single word either in praise of the Speech or the Address, yet custom had made it too common for him to omit offering something in favour of both. The Hon. Gentleman then went into a consideration of the several parts of the Speech, and said, that every member must feel a real satisfaction with his Majesty, at the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace with France and Spain, and the Preliminary Articles with the States of Holland; and the reliance his Majesty had that those powers were equally desirous with him that war should be at a great distance. The Hon. Gentleman said, that every one must rejoice that an end had at length been put to the calamitous war in which this country had been so unhappily plunged, and thought every praise due to those Ministers who had paid such attention to the signing the Definitive Treaty; for though no very material alteration was to be discovered between the Preliminary Articles and the Definitive Treaty, yet the latter had been improved in several particulars, respecting Tobago, the gum trade, and East India affairs. The Hon. Gentleman pointed out the necessity of a thorough investigation of the public funds, and a better system of government for the territories we had acquired in the East Indies, on the last of which subjects he particularly enlarged, and stated the absurdity as well as impropriety of permitting a body of British merchants to become the successors of Alexander and Tamarlane. Having recommended unanimity to the House, and an unremitting attention to the present peculiar situation of public affairs, and constant and vigorous exertions to rescue them from their embarrassed state, the Hon. Gentleman moved an address of thanks to his Majesty for his Majesty's most gracious Speech, and assuring him of the assistance of his faithful Commons.

"Sir Francis Basset rose for the purpose of seconding the noble Lord, to whose observations on the subject he professed his inability of adding any thing that might justify him in trespassing on the patience of the House. The Hon. Baronet then complimented Ministers on the Peace, recommended an attention to the public funds, advised an immediate reform of East India politics, and a suppression of the practice of smuggling, which had of late increased to a most enormous and alarming degree. For his part, he did not know that smuggling could be wholly suppressed, but he was sure that the House were called upon to use every means they could to check to great an evil. The Hon. Baronet declared, he had the firmest reliance on the present Ministers, and was happy in the opportunity he had of seconding the vote of address to his Majesty for his gracious Speech from the Throne.

"The address moved for was then read; and after congratulating his Majesty on the birth of another Princess, and the coming of age of the Prince of Wales, contained little more than the mere echo of the Speech.

"Sir Joseph Mawbey called the attention of Ministers to the practice of smuggling, and threw out some severe reflections on the coalition; and an Administration formed of persons who had, for many years past, professed contrary opinions, and who certainly could not possess that principle and integrity necessary to create a confidence, or establish that unanimity so much desired, and so strongly wished for.

Mr William Pitt declared he was happy in assuring the House, as he most sincerely did, that there was no part of his Majesty's Speech, or the address moved for, that he could not most cheerfully support. Both in his opinion, deserved the unanimous acquiescence of both sides of the House, and which he had no doubt, most readily meet with it. For his part, nothing could be more flattering to him, than that part of the address which congratulated his Majesty on the signing the Definitive Treaty, and the disposition the House of Bourbon had discovered for putting the war at a great distance. He was happy indeed, that the Definitive Treaty was considered, both in the Speech and the Address, as the basis and ground-work of our present happiness and future greatness; and while he could sincerely congratulate the House on it, he could not but felicitate himself on his good fortune that he had been one of those Ministers who had signed the Preliminary Articles, on which, with a very little alteration, (as the noble Lord had stated) the Definitive Treaty had been founded. The Hon. Gentleman thought he had a right to congratulate himself and his friends on this point, and he felt no little pleasure in the readiness Ministers show to address his Majesty on the Definitive Treaty, who had last year so severely reprobated the Preliminary Articles, and opposed them even to the foot of the Throne. The House too, would, perhaps, the Hon. Gentleman said, be rather desirous to learn how it was, that so long a space of time had elapsed between the signing the Preliminary articles and the Definitive Treaty, to say nothing of the delay there had been with respect to a peace with Holland. The Honourable Gentleman said, there was a treaty the House had not heard a word about, either in the Speech or the Address, which he thought it high time to have brought to a conclusion; and that was a commercial treaty with America; the trade of which, he said, would have been left entirely unattended to, but for the intercourse bill he and his friends had last year procured as a temporary expedient. He expressed his surprise was very great, indeed, to hear nothing said about a treaty of commerce with America, when Ministers had so severely censured their predecessors for having neglected it; and especially when a gentleman (Mr David Hartley) then in his eye, had been to Paris on the business, and with too extensive powers, and persuasive arguments, not to have fully completed the object of his mission. The Hon. Gentleman perfectly agreed with the noble Lord, (Lord Offley) that the affairs of the East India Company called aloud for the immediate interposition of Government, and that no time was to be lost in forming a better system of politics. This country was in a situation that rendered every resource of the utmost consequence; and he thought that the territories of the East formed the greatest resource this country had, one only excepted. With regard to the affairs of the East, he called upon Ministers to bring forward the subject, to probe it to the bottom, and put it upon such a footing, as should add alike to the wealth, the glory, and honour of this country. This, he thought, had been too long neglected; and as it admitted of no further delay, he should anxiously wait for the day on which it should be brought before the House. There was yet another resource, he said, of still greater consequence he meant the public funds. He trusted that Ministers would direct their attention to the state of them, as an object highly worthy their utmost care and constant concern, not by any temporary reform, or expedient for the moment, but by some regular and well-digested plan, that might put them upon the most solid and permanent basis; and therefore restore the confidence of the public; and that faith necessary for the establishment of the national credit. The Hon. Gentleman having enlarged



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again upon the several heads, again expressed his readiness in cheerfully agreeing with the noble Lord who moved the address. No one, he thought, could object to it. It pledges the House for nothing, and dealt only in general declarations, which the House were bound to make, of supporting Government. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by professing his wishes, that he could at all times as readily agree with Ministers, as he now did in addressing his Majesty on the Definitive Treaty, which was in general a transcript of those Preliminary Articles he and his friends had the honour and the happiness to make.

Mr Fox thought there was too much occasion for employing the time, of the House on subjects that pressed forward for their consideration, to give any cause for retrospection. For his part, he did not like to look back, and take up the time of the House in recalling things; but, on the present occasion, he could not help it. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had accused him, as one of the Ministry, in advising his Majesty to congratulate his faithful Commons on the signing of the Definitive Treaty, which was founded on the Preliminary Articles, that he had opposed and condemned; and the Hon. Gentleman had not a little triumphed in it. It was very true, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, that he had reprobated the Preliminary Articles, and now was as ready as any one to join in addressing his Majesty on the Definitive Treaty. And where was the inconsistency of it? The Hon. Gentleman had forgot there was a little trifling difference in the situation of things when he agreed to the address, and opposed the Preliminary Articles. At that time, the Preliminary Articles were not signed, and he therefore opposed them; but when they were signed, he held the nation's faith pledged, for making them the basis of the Definitive Treaty, and was now happy to join in an Address to the Throne on the occasion. The Hon. Gentleman had said, that little difference was to be found between the Preliminary Articles and the Definitive Treaty; but that was not precisely the fact. The latter differed a great deal from the former. In the Preliminary Articles, no provision was made for the inhabitants of Tobago, who, in the Definitive Treaty were properly protected in their persons and property. The same trade was also better settled in the Definitive Treaty than in the Preliminary Articles, and till now was never understood. A third alteration was, respecting our possessions in the East-Indies:—In the Preliminary Articles, such territories were to be ceded to the native Princes as were *antiently* belonging to them; but in the Definitive Treaty, the word *antiently*, so vague and indefinite, was changed for the particular year; whereby the matter was better explained, and left less liable to future controversy. In order to procure these alterations, he thought it would have been worth while to have delayed the signing the Definitive Treaty for three or four months, especially when by the delay no extra expence was incurred. There was, besides, a fourth reason for the procrastination:—In the Preliminary Articles, relative to commerce, it was to stand exactly as at the Treaty of Utrecht, except any new treaty of commerce should be made within *two years*. In case this had been agreed to, and no new treaty of commerce should have been made, till *after two years*; much evil and ill will might have been occasioned by it. It was therefore stipulated, that, till a new treaty of commerce should be made, the treaty of Utrecht was to continue in force; so that we were not limited to any time; and if no new treaty should be made within *two years*, no ill consequence would arise. The Hon. Gentleman, Mr Fox thought, had been rather hard in his animadversions; and especially with regard to there being no commercial treaty concluded with America. He thought the Hon. Gentleman might at least have waited a few days, to have given ministers time to bring forward the business, and not have attacked them at that point the first day of the session. The fact was, that a very able Gentleman, (Mr Hartley) had been on the business to Paris; but that Ministers had thought it too important a matter to finally conclude upon without bringing it before Parliament for its consideration. The Right Hon. Gentleman perfectly coincided with the Hon. Gentleman respecting East-India affairs, and informed the House, that he would, on that day to-morrow, make a motion relating to them. The subject was too important to be delayed, and would have been brought forward during the administration of a late Marquis, but for his sudden death. At the end of last session, it was judged improper at the close of it; for though the House had informed themselves very thoroughly on it, the other branch of the legislature were not ripe for the occasion. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman reprobated the idea of taxing the funds, and held them sacred from every thing of the kind, while the rest of the country rendered such a step wholly unnecessary. He pledged himself to the House, that every attention should be paid to them, though he did not suppose that they would be very high upon a peace. He agreed with the Honourable Gentleman, that the state of the funds required a radical cure, and that the means of it were as simple as possible. It was only to see that the public expenditure did not exceed the produce of it. If it did, retrenchments must be made, and additional burdens laid on the people. To these objects ministers would direct their attention; and, with the assistance of Parliament, he did not doubt of seeing their country rise, in a few years, to its former greatness. It had nothing to fear from a comparative view of the French finances, and had resources in itself that were scarcely to be exhausted. The Right Honourable Gentleman called for unanimity and support: and said nothing would ever give him more confidence than when any part of his conduct met with the approbation of the Honourable Gentleman.

Commodore Johnston rejoiced to find that Ministry showed such a disposition to promote the happiness and welfare of the nation, by restoring its sinking credit. He could conceive no measure more likely to effect that desirable end than turning immediately all the exertions of their prudence and wisdom to the affairs of India, which, he hoped, might soon be put on a flourishing foundation. The dangers which had for a time threatened that invaluable quarter of his Majesty's dominions, he said, were now removed; and that not solely by the valour of commanders, but by the unparalleled discernment, and wise decisions of the Governor General of Bengal, who had not only distinguished himself as a profound politician, but an able general.

That he had signalled himself in those very fields where the Macedonian conqueror had been victorious, and had completely overturned all the powerful operations, and all the diabolical machinations of Tippoo-Said, that bold and formidable invader of British liberty; and, to crown all, that he had procured a peace with the Marhattas, so flattering to British pride, and so pregnant with advantages to her commerce, as to affo-

nish the work; nevertheless no thanks had been voted to that illustrious character by Parliament. Those successes which had been gained only through the deep measures planned by him had been long since acknowledged, while he, the head and source of all, was treated with a silent and unbecoming neglect, little suited to his high deserts.

He observed, that the system which had been laid down, or grown up under the administration of Mr Hastings in India, was not only a mercantile system, as has been said, but a great political system for the government of the British possessions in Indostan; and that system, he observed, could not have been a bad one, which recovered and secured the power of Britain in India. He was happy to perceive in the House a spirit of moderation, forbearance, and good sense on the subject of Indian affairs; and when they considered that the repeated efforts of Parliament had only (as stated in the 9th report) multiplied the difficulties of Government in the affairs of India, they would, he hoped, act with caution, and call the aid of experience.

Mr Thomas Pitt began with adverting to what had been said concerning the preliminary articles and the definitive treaties. He said, from the nature of the things themselves, there could not be any mighty difference in the language: That the present Ministry certainly had rendered those articles more explicit, and less liable to misrepresentation than they found them. But that was to be expected. They had had time to deliberate on, and to digest them; and it would have been very strange indeed, if they had considered them without being able to make any improvement. He congratulated himself and his country, that the Right Honourable Gentleman had promised to act by the house with so much candour and openness; and hoped that he should make good his engagement, to lay a statement of the measures he meant to pursue before the House; and when it did come forth, he hoped to find in it no circumstance to which prudence or the good of the nation could lead him to object. On the contrary, he flattered himself, that the Right Hon. Gentleman's proceeding should be such as to merit his approbation.

General Smith said, that he had no desire to detain the House with any sentiments of his: That he had no objection to any part of the address to his Majesty; and, with respect to the Marhatta business, he meant to deliver his ideas fully when Ministry should think proper to propose it for the discussion of Parliament. In the mean time, he had only to wish, that the great importance of that business would induce those in power not to be dilatory in an affair in which the national wealth and honour were so deeply concerned.

The motion for the address was then put, and *unanimously* agreed to; and the House immediately adjourned.

The Hon. Mr Erskine, elected for Portsmouth, was sworn in, and immediately took his seat.

The Cockpit, upon reading the King's Speech on Monday evening, was better attended than in Lord North's best days. Above one hundred and eighty members were present.

We have received the proceedings in the House of Peers and Commons of Ireland, of the 6th and 7th instant; but, as they contain matters of mere form, we did not judge the insertion of them of much consequence. The length of the proceedings in the British Parliament, indeed, puts it out of our power to afford Alexander Watson, speaker of any kind.

On Wednesday the 5th instant, died at Musselburgh Captain John Campbell, late of the 22d regiment of foot.

The Silver Club given by the City of Edinburgh to the Society of Golfers, was this day played for on the Links of Leith, and won by Mr William Inglis, surgeon in Edinburgh.

On Friday the 31st ult. the University of Glasgow conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr Thomson of Great Ormond-street, London, the continuator of Watson's history.

Saturday last the 15th regiment of foot arrived at Glasgow. This regiment was stationed in that city about ten years ago, and have been, in the West Indies during the war, from whence they returned but lately, greatly reduced.

The same day two troops of the Scots Greys, or 2d regiment of dragoons, who were stationed in Glasgow during the march of the three regiments that passed through that city for Ireland, marched from thence for Lighthow. It is above forty years since any part of this favourite regiment did duty in Glasgow.

The Incorporation of Shoemakers in Glasgow have unanimously voted a Gold Chain and Medal to their Deacon, to be worn upon all public occasions. The like honorary badge of distinction, it is expected, will be adopted by the other incorporations.

On Tuesday the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale met here, and was opened by an excellent discourse by the Rev. Mr Gourlay at Crichton, the former Moderator, when the Rev. Mr John Walker, minister at Collington, and professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, was chosen moderator. They had no business before them, only ordered Thursday, 15th January next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving within their bounds, on account of the good harvest, and the restoration of peace; but, in case any such appointment is issued by his Majesty, the day fixed by the proclamation is to be kept.

On Wednesday the Magistrates and Town Council elected Mr Matthew Comb, senior, brewer, to be one of the resident Bailies of Leith, in the room of Mr James Cusick, who has resigned.

Monday last, a vessel of 100 tons, sailed through the new cut from the Grangemouth to Holmerick. The above vessel is the first that past this navigation.

Extract of a letter from a passenger on board the Blandford, Captain Troup, belonging to Glasgow, dated Havannah, 27th August, 1793.

"It is with real concern I inform you of the loss of the ship Blandford. She left Jamaica the 28th ult. and on the 6th current was cast away upon the Isle of Pines. She had good boats, which saved our lives."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 8.

"Yesterday, at noon, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Earl of Bristol, escorted by the Derry Light Dragoons, arrived at the Earl of Charlemont's in Palace-street, where he was received by the Goldsmith's corps under arms, and after being entertained at breakfast by Lord Charlemont, proceeded

through the city to the house of George Robert Fitzgerald, Esq; (his Lordship's nephew) in Merrion-square, where this patriotic prelate proposes to reside. Several carriages followed the escort, in one of which was the Mayor of Derry, and Alderman Lecky, who with the escort were elegantly entertained at dinner by Mr Fitzgerald. His Lordship was dressed in a deep mulberry coat, with his cassock underneath, and appeared in good health and spirits. Two Volunteer Delegates, and Mr Fitzgerald sat in the carriage with his Lordship, which was a post chaise and six, with three positions, the comal coronet and mire on the panels."

**THE BRITISH STATE LOTTERY** begins drawing on Monday next. There is not two blanks to a prize, and the prizes payable without any deduction. The original tickets, and shares, from a half to a sixteenth, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered at WHITE and MITCHELL'S opposite to the Tron-Church, Edinburgh, on account of Messrs. Richardson and Goodluck, London; remarkable for selling the most capital prizes. At this office, all business respecting the Lottery is transacted by authority of Government, and no where else in Scotland.—Besides the different capital prizes of 20,000l. 10,000l. 5000l. 2000l. 1000l. and 500l. the first drawn ticket for the first twelve days is entitled to 500l. each, the first drawn on the 15th day to 1000l. first drawn on the 19th day to 1500l. first drawn on the 22d day to 2000l. first drawn on the 25th and 28th days to 3000l. each, and the last drawn ticket to 1000l.—Schemes at large, containing the present prices, to be had gratis at the Office.—Letters post paid duly answered.

## SOUND SHIPPING.

**PASSED THE SOUND.**  
Oct. 27. Speedwell of Peterhead, Read, from Dantzick for Aberdeen, with sundries.

31. Cecilia of Borrowdowns, Johnston, from Rotterdam for Riga, in ballast.

Nancy of Limekilns, Bonner, from Leith for Memel, with do.

ESSEX, Oct. 23. Wind W.N.W.—Nov. 1. S.E.

**WALTER WOOD.**

**ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 13.** Elizabeth, Anderson, and Venus, Normand, from Memel, with logs; Leviathan, Nicol, from Peterburgh, with hemp, &c.—14. Robert, Strong, from Zealand, with goods; Morning Star, Clouston, from Christianaound, with tar.

**Sailed, Friendship, Ritchie, for London; Jameses, Sommervail, for Newcastle; Generous Mind, Knight, for Dundee; Mary Rose, for Aberdeen, all with goods; Fortuna, Charteris, for Gottenburgh, with coals.**

**ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Nov. 9.** A Buss from the Highlands, with herrings.—10. Mary, Black, from Conway, with timber.—11. Glasgow, Salter, from Ulverston, with goods.—12. Polly, Watson, from Newfoundland, with troops; William, Stewart, from Stornoway, with fish and oil; Jane, Thomson, from Annetown, in ballast; Three Bells, from the Highlands, with herrings.

**Sailed, Nov. 8.** Grace, Stewart, for Belfast, with rum; Speedwell, Wright, for England, in ballast; Thetis, Scott, for Virginia, with goods; Alexander, Ritchie, for Belfast, with coals.—13. Lucy, Carson, for Liverpool, with ditto.

**ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Nov. 9.** Integrity, Gibson, from Memel, with timber; Leith Packet, Ford, from Allos, with sundries; Ann, Beattie, from ditto, with bottles; Friendship, Heron, from Leith, with iron.—11. Peggy, Ochonecher, from Memel with timber.

**Sailed, Nov. 9.** Betty, McKenzie, for Borrowdowns in Ballast; Dispatch, Cunningham, for ditto, with ditto.—10. May, Wilson, for Leith, with iron.

Price 3 s. 3d. in boards, or 6s. in cloth.

## Outlines of the Theory & Practice of Midwifery,

By ALEXANDER HAMILTON, M. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh, Professor of MIDWIFERY in the University, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

ART. NON VI.  
Copies of Dr Hamilton's Midwifery may be had, with Dr Smellie's Forty Tables and Explanations bound in with them, price 12s. Dr Hamilton has many references to these useful tables in the above work.

Delivered gratis—by C. Elliot, and the other Booksellers, A CATALOGUE OF THE MEDICAL BOOKS of the late Dr THOMAS YOUNG.

The Sale begins on Monday, the 17th instant, at the Old Auction House, opposite the Cross, South side.

To the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and others, who have adventured in ALEX. AITCHISON'S present lottery of SILVER PLATE.

ALEX. AITCHISON again returns his most grateful thanks to all the Adventurers of his present Lottery, who may rest assured, that nothing but the ardent wish to entertain, that not a single ticket should remain in the hands of the Adventurers, has led him to the expense of another advertisement, postponing the concluding drawing, which was intended to have been held this day, for only three weeks longer. In many intending adventurers were not so very parsimonious, as to wait the very last appointment for the drawing before they take out their tickets, no delay would ever take place in any private Lottery.—But, that such may not disappoint themselves of this last opportunity of adventuring, he hereby pledges his word of honour, that no further delay shall take place, but that the last drawing will be positively held, and the Lecture on Lotteries delivered on the 6th of next month, whether every ticket shall be disposed of or not.

Tickets Five Shillings, and shares one Shilling, Fifteen Pence, and Half-a-Crown each, to be had of A. Aitchison, Parliament Square, and of his obliging correspondents in the country, as usual.

## SALE OF A HOUSE,

IN THE TOWN OF ST ANDREWS, IN FIFESHIRE.

THAT House, Offices, and Garden, in St Andrews, lying in the South Street, thereof, and presently possessed by Mrs Nairne.—There is a very genteel entry to the House, and it contains, on the ground floor, a large vaulted kitchen, larder, laundry, house-keeper's room, servants hall, and other conveniences;—on the principal floor, a large lobby, off which, on the right hand, there is a dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, and dressing room; and, on the left hand, a breakfast parlour, family bed-chamber, two dressing-rooms, and closet;—the second floor, six bed-chambers, with closets.—Above, accommodations for servants, with garrets.

The House may be entered to at Candlemas next; and, if it does not sell, it will be let for one or more years, as shall be agreed on.—Mrs Nairn's servants will show the House; and, for particulars, application may be made to William Lumdaine, clerk to the signet.

If the purchaser chooses, the price may remain in his hands, on bond, or other security.

For Port Antonio, Annotta Bay, Port Maria, and Ora-Cabys JAMAICA.

## THE SHIP OCEAN,

(Burden about 300 Tons)

BENJAMIN MOORE Master, IS now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will positively be clear to sail the 15th December next.

The Ocean has excellent accommodation for passengers.—She calls at a port in Ireland, and at one or two of the Windward Islands, if encouraging freight offers.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow; Messrs. Malcom, Ritchie, and Leitch, merchants in Greenock; or David Paterson insurance broker in Edinburgh. GREENOCK, Nov. 12, 1793.





